THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Friday, May 17, 1861.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

To the Voters of the County.

We call upon the Democratic County Committee to take early action, and declare against making party nominations this fall. The people have not the time, nor the inclination, to discuss former party questions. They have no desire to have any other than a Union party. We hope to see the voters come together as brothers,—to vote for men as Union men irrespective of former party connections. The best men should be selected, and to select such, we would recommend that all the voters of the county meet in the several boroughs and townships sometime before August Court and vote for such persons as they may desire shall be the candidates for election. The two persons having the highest vote in the county for the office named, to be the candidate. The proper arrangements can be made by the standing committees of the polititical parties of the county. A Union meeting of those committees should be held soon and some plan of operation arranged.

ROLL OF THE STANDING-STONE GUARDS.—The following is a correct roll of the Guards, now in Washington.

B. F. Miller, Captain.
G. F. McCabe, 1st Lieut.
Jas. D. Campbell, 2d do.
Jno. S. Campbell, 2d do., (by Brevet)
J. Addison Moore, 1st Sergeant.
W. S. Westbrook, 2d do.
W. H. Fleiner, 3d do.
Geo. W. Simpson, 4th do.
Jas. McCahan, 1st Corporal.
Robt. Smith, 2d do.
Geo. W. Cyphor, 3d do.
Calvin Tobias, 4th do.
E. W. Thomas, Drummer.
A. K. Buoy, Fifer.

PRIVATES.

R. H. Sneath,	M. Vandevander,
J. W. Lytle,	J. S. Clark,
R. E. Thompson,	Wm. Estep,
A. P. Miller,	N. Staubs,
W. H. Wise,	B. F. Williams,
W. A. B. Couch,	W. H. Shaw,
G. W. Harvey,	A. P. McAllister,
Augustus Fleck,	Henry Forshey,
John N. Deeter,	W. H. Wagner,
Geo. W. Sneath,	W. Prim,
John Donehoe,	Anthony White,
Jas. Roulett,	G. W. McGurney,
John Stem,	John Cullison,
Alfred Clark,	Theo. McFarland,
W. A. Miller,	Ewd. McCabe,
S. M. McMurtrie,	J. D. Cunningham,
David Heffner,	T. D. Hoffman,
G. W. Dean,	Chas. W. McGee,
G. A. Black,	Saml. Rinhand,
Ewd. K. Nash,	Jacob Barrick,
Jas. McMurtrie,	Wm. Sturtsman,
W. H. Glazier,	Jos. H. Thompson,
Jacob Stell,	W. H. Long,
W. B. Coder,	J. W. Gilleland,
B. Keegan,	D. Gilleland,
Thos. Keegan,	John Canon,
Wm. McCabe,	John W. Bradley,
John Souders,	John Hoffman,
W. A. Stephens,	John Gibbs,
Adam Mogal,	Jas. McCahan,
	John McCall.

By the above it will be seen that the company consists of 12 officers, 2 musicians and 63 privates, making 77 rank and file.

MAJOR ROBT. ANDERSON IN TOWN.—On Wednesday it was announced that Major Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumpter, would pass through town in the evening fast train west.—When the train arrived, some hundreds of our citizens had come together to see and honor the hero. As soon as the train had stopped, the major made his appearance on the platform of the last car, when the crowd received him with cheer after cheer. Many of those nearest the platform had the pleasure of taking the Major by the hand. In a few moments the train started, the Major keeping the platform, giving all on the street an opportunity to see him. The Major is a fine looking man —with a calm and determined face.

Report of Coal Shipped over the H. & B. T. R. R. during the year, and for week ending Wednesday, May 14, 1861.

Operators.	Collieries.	Week	Previously this Year.	Total Tons this Year.
R. Hare Powel,	Harnet,	886	6552	7238
R. Hare Powel,	Powelton,	1256	20468	21764
A. Patrick, Jr.,	No. 1,	459	3445	4104
R. B. Wigton,	Prospect,	295	1115	1707
R. B. Wigton,	Cliff,	90	4117	4207
R. N. Wigton,	Patton Vein,			
R. S. Wigton,	Dudley Slope,	98	226	231
David Blair,	Blair,	206	3034	3240
David Blair,	H. T. Impt'd Co.	359	2765	3124
P. Ammerman,	Semi-Anth. Co.	206	2180	2386
D. L. Meghan,	Mooredale No.1,	103	657	760
John Taylor,	Middlestorn,	45	406	451
George Mears,	Broad Top,	103	3089	3192
Totals,		3345	54361	58209

DRIED FRUIT.—The Ladies request us to say that information has been received from Miss Dix at Washington, and that she reports the soldiers sufficiently supplied with clothing for the present, but that dried fruit of any kind is much needed. Persons in town or country wishing to contribute dried fruit can leave it with any member of the committee in town.

☞ Several hundred uniformed volunteers from Michigan, passed east on Wednesday. They were the best looking companies we have yet seen. They were uniformed by Gen. Cass, at his own expense.

ALMOST A FIRE.—Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the garret of the house of Hon. James Gwin, but was easily extinguished before gaining much headway.

FLAGS AND BADGES.—A supply on hand at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Hardee's Military Tactics for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

May 15.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$6.12½@6.50
Common and Superfine	$5.37½@5.62½
Rye Flour	$4.50
Corn Meal	$2.87½
Extra White Wheat	$1.46@1.50
Fair and Prime Red	$1.32@1.35
Rye	65c
Corn, prime Yellow	53
Oats	33
Cloverseed, $ 64 lbs	$4.50@4.75
Timothy	$2.75@2.87

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

White Wheat	$1.10
Red Wheat	$1.00
Rye	50
Corn	50
Oats	25
Cloverseed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.00
Dried Apples	1.25
Butter	15
Eggs	7
Lard	10
Ham	12½
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	11½

NEW GOODS!

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in *cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,
PATENT MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS.

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞All orders receive prompt attention.☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.

LATEST WAR NEWS!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Now is the Time to buy Cheap Clothing!

MANUAL GUTMEN,

Respectfully inform the public generally that he has just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which he asks the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—His stock will bear examination, and he respectfully requests all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.

1861. 1861.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING.

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best mater'al, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 2, 1861.]

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT, LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

UNION

ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

FLAGS! FLAGS!!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

LADIES' SKATES are sold by FISHER & SON.

A fine stock of Ladies' Furs just received at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A large assortment of Nubias, Opera Cops, Sontags, suitable for ladies and children, by FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

SALT! SALT!! ... SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission; either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.

Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

FOR THE VOLUNTEERS,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassels, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Mr. JOHN WESTBROOK, Sr., manufactures a LINIMENT which is sure to cure Rheumatism. No cure, no pay. Persons afflicted should call and try the medicine. Call at his residence in Washington street, one door west of Levi Westbrook.

Huntingdon, March 20, 1861.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.

We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and after Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, of every variety and style.

Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order at short notice. ☞ All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,

No. 622 Market Street, South side, Philadelphia.

March 6, 1861.-3m.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY,

A School for Young Ladies & Gentlemen

SHADE GAP, HUNTINGDON, CO., PA.

The next Session of this Institution will open the first Wednesday of May. In the Commercial Department young men are thoroughly prepared for the Counting Room.

TERMS:

Board, Tuition, and Room Rent $55 00

EXTRAS.

Music.
Lessons on the Piano, per Session 16 00
Use of Instrument 2 00
Lessons on the Guitar, per Session 8 00
Use of Instrument 2 00
Lessons in Vocal Music 3 00

ORNAMENTAL WORK.
Lessons in Leather Work, per Session 3 00
Lessons in Germantown Work, per Session 3 00

DRAWING AND PAINTING.
Lessons in Oil Painting, per Session 16 00
Lessons in Drawing and Painting in Water Colors 8 00
Grecian and Italian Painting, each 4 00
Antique and Oriental Painting, each 4 00
Monochromatic Drawing 4 00
Lessons in French, per Session 5 00

BOOK KEEPING.
Single Entry 8 00
Double Entry 12 00

☞ Young Gentlemen in the Academic Department are only half the above prices for Book Keeping.

For further particulars, address

W. H. WOODS.

Shade Gap, March 27, 1861.

HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS IN THE

GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have for Sale

1,200,000 ACRES

Of Rich Farming Lands in Tracts of Forty Acres and Upward, on Long Credit and at Low Prices.

MECHANICS, FARMERS, AND WORKINGMEN,

The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

Which, as they will satisfy them, by proper energy, perseverance, and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital.

LANDS OF ILLINOIS.

No State in the valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois—There is no portion of the world where all of the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce the two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.

RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.

The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The sum of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.

These lands are contiguous to a railroad seven hundred miles in length, which connects with other roads and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.

APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.

Thus far capital and labor have been applied to develop the soil; the great resources of the State in coal and iron are almost untouched. The inevitable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best when a food and fuel are cheapest, will follow as an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years the natural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least five hundred thousand people will be engaged in the State of Illinois in the various manufacturing employments.

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.

Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable pecuniary fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses, the taxes are light, and must consequently every day decrease.

THE STATE DEBT.

The State debt is only $10,165,398 14, and within the last three years has been reduced $2,859,749 80; and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.

PRESENT POPULATION.

The State is rapidly filling up with population; 893,926 persons having been added since 1850, making the population 1,749,496—a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The products sent out during the past year reached 1,000,000 tons. The harvest crop of 1860 approaches 35,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yielded not less than 170,000,000 bushels.

FERTILITY OF SOIL.

Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.

TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.

Since 1854 the Company have sold 1,309,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains a covenant to cultivate, within a specified time, not less than one-tenth through three lands at an expense of $30,000,000. In 1850, the population of the 50 counties through which it passes was only 333,598, since which 479,293 have been added, making the whole population 811,891—a gain of 143 per cent.

To all of the above statements we will add the following:

As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,000,000 bushels of grain and 250,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.

EDUCATION.

Mechanics and workingmen will find the free school system encouraged by the State and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the church and school house, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading state in the Great Western Empire.

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The prices of these lands vary from $5 to $25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. Five dollars farming lands sell for about $10 or $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land, as compared with woodland, is the ratio of one to ten in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of them lands will be

ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE,

at six per cent. per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent. payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five, and six years from date of sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six, and seven years, from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and under cultivation, each and every year for five years from the date of sale, so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.

TWENTY PER CENT. WILL BE DEDUCTED,

from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be $5 dollars.

Pamphlets descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices, and terms of payment, can be had on application to

J. W. FOSTER,
Land Commissioner, Illinois Central Railroad,
Chicago, Illinois.

For the names of the towns, villages, and cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad, see pages 188, 189, and 190 Appleton's Railway Guide. [Feb. 13, '61-wtf.

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the subscriber for mining and delivering into cars the coal from the Powelton and Harnet Collieries, for one year, ending March first, 1862.

The coal to be delivered at a rate of 2240 lbs., as aforesaid, in the best marketable condition, free from slate, and other impurities, in such quantities and of such description as may be designated by the orders of the subscriber.

The contractor will be provided with such mining tools and implements, mules, horses, &c., as may be on the premises, a valuation of which will be made at the time possession is given, the amount of which valuation to be accounted for at the expiration of the contract.

A good store will be provided. A moderate rent will be charged for houses

The mines to be worked subject to such mining engineer as the lessee may provide. For further information apply to ROBT. HARE POWELL,
No. 104 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb. 20, 1861.-tf.

R. NEWELL'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

No. 724 Arch Str't, Philadelphia.

One of the largest and most complete Galleries in the States, where the best Pictures, known as the Photographic art, are taken at prices no higher than are paid for miserable caricatures.

The Proprietor, a practical Photographer, attends personally, every sitting—and allows no picture to leave the Gallery unless it gives perfect satisfaction.

Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, of absent or deceased friends, photographed to any required size, or taken on Canvas, life size, and painted in Oil by the best Artists.

At this Gallery pictures can be taken in any weather—as perfect in cloudy days as when the sun shines.

Persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine our specimens, which for price and quality defy competition.

☞ Instructions given in the art of Photography.

R. NEWELL,
GALLERY OF ART,
724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

COMMENDATIONS:

From Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, M. C., Ohio.

My family and friends all concur in the opinion that the (Newell) picture is more life-like than any thing they ever saw. My likeness has been repeatedly taken by different Artists in various ways, but I have never yet had one which presents so true to nature, all the features and expression of countenance as this.

From Hon. E. Joy Morris, late Minister to Italy.

The exquisite finish, beauty and softness of your portraits, combined with their durability of color and faithfulness as likenesses, cannot fail to commend them to the attention and patronage of all who appreciate true art.

From Col. James Page.

Having occasion for a portrait, I procured one from Mr. Robert Newell, of the city of Philadelphia, a miniature in Oil Colors, *under the new process discovered by him*, and take great pleasure in expressing the satisfaction given me, not only by the accuracy of the likeness, but its artistic finish in all respects, and recommends him to the patronage of those disposed to encourage the beautiful art.

Nov. 23, 1860 JAS. PAGE.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO.,

Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR,

Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER,

Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 23, '55.

J. S. MILLER,

Proprietor of the Exchange Hotel.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

W. M. LEWIS,

Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,

Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,

Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK,

Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Leather, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER,

Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,

Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—J. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, '58.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand, and for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (nov2-'59)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Linden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—

J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1861.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

A CARD.—

DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooreaville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store. April 18, 1860-tf.

TRACING MUSLIN,

DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

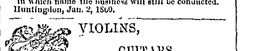
For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED, Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated I X L Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.



SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¼ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 5.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A. M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Mauch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. line from New York or the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For locality of scenery, and speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.20 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.70)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30.

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Quakake, &c.

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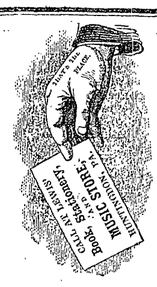

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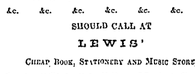

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Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

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Semi-Weekly Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, May 17, 1861.

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Items of Latest News.

—The reports from Virginia vary, but it is thought the whole number of troops at all points in that State does not exceed 25,000, many of them badly armed and ill-supplied.

—It is now believed that a powerful demonstration will be made forthwith by the Federal troops on Alexandria and Harper's Ferry.

—As there is little probability that the rebels will now venture to attack Washington, it is thought Western Virginia may be the field of the first military operations.

—It is part of Scott's military programme to have 72,000 troops in the city of Washington by the end of the month of May.

—Ex-Congressmen Thomasson, and William H. Edmunds, of Kentucky, are now in Washington, and are applying for permission from the President to raise troops in their State for service under the Federal flag. They assure him the people are for the Union, and they will employ their force in preventing rebel troops from marching through Kentucky upon the Free States. The President is disposed to comply with their request.

Col. Anderson, of Sumter, is understood to have authority to raise and command the Union volunteers of Kentucky and Western Virginia.

—Bob Tyler, son of John Tyler, for many years Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has resigned and left to join the traitor army.

—Washington, May, 15.—The orders are to hurry to Washington all the troops that are ready. As there is no apprehension of an attack here, the presumption is that a speedy movement in Virginia, to Norfolk or Harper's Ferry, or both, is contemplated. The Government wisely does not let its plans be known. To-morrow the passenger and mail trains between Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, will be resumed on the old schedule.

The references to American affairs in the late European news, have produced a good feeling here in Government circles.

All telegraphic communications with the South has been suspended by the removal of seven miles of the wires, between Wrshington and Alexandria.

In consequence of more important public affairs engaging the attention of the Heads of Department, no personal applications for appointments to civil offices are for the present entertained.

HARRISBURG, May 15, P. M.—The Report of the Committee of Conference on the Stay Law, was adopted to-day, and the bill sent to the Governor.

The Report on the Committee of Conference on the Military Bill was adopted, the bill passed and sent to the Governor for his signature.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Charleston *Mercury* of Saturday says that Gen. Beauregard, with his Aids, Cols. J. E. Manning, A. G. Rice and Capt. S. W. Ferguson, arrived in Charleston on Friday.

A despatch from Montgomery to the Richmond papers, says that President Davis will probably go to Virginia to head the army on the border.

—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* writes as follows:—"The South, when their forces shall be organized, will be wearied of constant expectation, and will herself precipitate the collision. At present they are not in a condition for aggressive movement. There are soldiers here in any number, and they are equipped and drilled enough for any ordinary measures of resistance; but they have not as yet the unity and form for aggressive action.

HARRISBURG, May 15.—Major Anderson stated to Gov. Curtin, during a brief conversation, that Ex-President Breckinridge would join him at Cincinnati and take command under him. This announcement has created a profoundly gratifying sensation here among all classes.

Col. Anderson also stated that the European steamer of yesterday brought a large quantity of improved modern arms for the Federal Government, and that each succeeding steamer would bring more.

☞ Gen. Thomas says he has administered the oath to some 15,000 troops at Washington, and would consider 30 as a large margin for the whole number who had refused. He believes that in no instance did the refusal originate in disloyalty to the Union, but the reason most generally given by the parties themselves, was that the municipal authorities of the cities from which they came had promised to provide for their families, and had not done so.

WAR NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Western Virginia.

HARRISBURG, May 14.—An intelligent Virginian from Western Virginia, a bearer of despatches to Washington, expresses the opinion that Western Virginia will form a separate State beyond question. It will include forty-five counties.

All supplies from the Ohio Valley, which will subsist the Secessionists, have been entirely cut off from transportation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Two thousand troops in Western Virginia have been sworn into the service of the United States.

Two regiments from Ohio are ready to cross the river, at a moment's notice, to defend Wheeling.

No attack from Secessionists on the Wheeling Convention was apprehended in consequence of the preparations made by the Union men, who have a number of pieces of artillery at Wheeling.

The messenger from whom this information is derived left Wheeling last night.

The Convention was harmonious in its action.

The Occupation of Baltimore—Seizure of Winan's Pikes and Minie Rifles.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—The United States troops are fully established in their camp on Federal Hill. Squads of soldiers are strolling about the city this morning, sight seeing.

A schooner was seized at the wharf this morning by the United States officers. She had a number of the pikes manufactured by Winans, and Minie rifles on board. She was taken over to the south side of the harbor, under Federal Hill, and placed under guard.

The schooner had cleared for Snow Hill, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Ross Winans Arrested,

BALTIMORE, May 14.—When the train, containing many members of the Legislature from Frederick, reached the Relay House this evening, Ross Winans was arrested by the Federal officers and detained. The train came on without him.

Governor Hicks was in the cars, and, with others, endeavored to have Winans released on security. This was refused, and he was placed under guard, with the assurance that he should be well taken care of.

Discontinuance of the St. Louis and Memphis Mail.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Postmaster General to-day annulled the contract for carrrying the mails between St. Louis and Memphis, owing to the forcible stoppage of the steamers by which they were conveyed.

This is the first case under the law of the last Congress which authorizes mail discontinuances in case of illegal obstruction.

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Proclamation of Gov. Hicks Calling Out Volunteers---Proclamation of General Butler---Gov. Hicks Replies to Major Brown Denying that he Authorized the Destruction of Bridges---Arrival of Troops from York.

BALTIMORE, May 15th.—The Governor has issued the following proclamation:—

Whereas, the President of the United States has called upon me, the Governor of Maryland, for four regiments of Infantry or Riflemen, to serve for the period of three months; the said requisition being made in spirit and in pursuance of law; and whereas, to said requisition has been added the written assurance of the Secretary of War, that said four regiments shall be detailed to serve within the limits of Maryland, or for the defence of the Capitol of the United States, and not to serve beyond the limits aforesaid; *now, therefore,* I, Thomas Holliday Hicks, Governor of Maryland, do by this my proclamation, call upon loyal citizens to volunteer their services to the extent of four regiments as aforesaid, to serve during the period of three months within the limits of Maryland or in defence of the Capitol of the United States—to be subject under the conditions aforesaid, to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Frederick, this 14th day of May, 1861.

Proclamation of General Butler.

General Butler yesterday afternoon issued the following proclamation:—

DEPARTMENT OF ANNAPOLIS,
Federal Hill, May 14, 1861.

A detachment of the forces of the Federal Government under my command have occupied the city of Baltimore for the purpose among other things of enforcing respect and obedience to the laws as well as of the State if requested thereto by the civil authorities as of the United States laws, which are being violated within its limits by some malignant and traitorous men; and in order to testify the acceptance by the Federal Government of the fact that the city and all the well-intention portion of its inhabitants are loyal to the Union and the Constitution, and are to be so regarded and treated by all.

To the end, therefore, that all misunderstanding of the purposes of the government may be prevented, and to set at rest all unfounded, false and seditious rumors, to relieve all apprehensions, if any are felt, by the well disposed portion of the community, or to make it thoroughly understood by all traitors, their aiders and abettors, that their rebellious acts must cease, I hereby, by the authority vested in me as commander of the Department of Annapolis, of which the city of Baltimore forms a part, do now command and make known that no loyal and well-disposed citizen will be disturbed in his lawful occupation or business; that private property will not be interfered with by men under my command, or allowed to be interfered with by others, except in so far as it may be used to afford aid and comfort to those in rebellion against the government, whether here or elsewhere, all which property, munitions of war, and that fitted to aid and support the rebellion, will be seized and held subject to confiscation; and therefore all manufacturers of arms and munitions of war, are hereby requested to report to me forthwith, so that the lawfulness of their occupations may be known and understood, and all misconstruction of their doings avoided. No transportation from the city to the rebels, of articles fitted to aid and support troops in the field will be permitted, and the fact of such transportation after the publication of this proclamation will be taken and received as proof of illegal intention on the part of the consigners, and render the goods liable to seizure and confiscation. The government being ready to receive all such stores and supplies, arrangements will be made to contract for them immediately, and the owners and manufacturers of such articles of equipment and clothing and munitions of war and provisions, are desired to put themselves in communication with the commanding general, in order that their work shops may be employed for loyal purposes, and the artisans of the city resume and carry on their wonted profitable occupation. The acting assistant Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence of the United States here stationed, has been instructed to procure and furnish at fair prices, forty thousand rations for the use of the army of the United States, and further supplies will be drawn from the city to the full extent of its capacity, if the patriotic and loyal men choose so to furnish supplies.

All assemblages (except the ordinary police) of armed bodies of men other than those regularly organized and commissioned by the State of Maryland, and acting under the orders of the Governor thereof, for drill and other purposes, are forbidden within the Department.

All officers of the militia of Maryland having command within the limits of the Department are requested to report, through their superior officers, forthwith to the General in command, so that he may be able to know and distinguish the regularly commissioned and loyal troops of Maryland from armed bodies who may claim to be such.

The ordinary operations of the corporation government of the city of Baltimore, and of the city authorities, will not be interfered with, but on the contrary will be aided by all the power at the command of the General, upon proper call being made; and all such authorities are cordially invited to co-operate with the General in command to carry out the purposes set forth in the proclamation, so that the city of Baltimore may be shown to the country to be what she is in fact—*patriotic and loyal to the Union,* the Constitution and the laws.

No flag, banner ensign, or device of the so-called confederate States, or any of them, will be permitted to be raised or shown in this Department, and the exhibition of either of them by evil disposed persons will be deemed and taken to be evidence of design to afford and comfort the enemies of the country.

To make it the more apparent that the government of the United States by fair more relies upon loyalty, patriotism and zeal of the good citizens of Baltimore and vicinity, than upon any exhibition of force calculated to intimidate them into that obedience to the laws which the government doubts not will be paid from the inherent respect and love of order. The commanding General has brought to the city with him, of the many thousand troops in the immediate neighborhood which might be at once concentrated here, scarcely more than an ordinary guard, and until it fails him he will continue to rely upon that loyalty and patriotism of the citizens of Maryland which has never yet been found wanting to the Government in time of need.

The general in command desires to greet and treat, in this part of his Department, all the citizens thereof as friends and brothers, having a common purpose, a common loyalty, and a common country. Any infractures of the laws by the troops under his command, or any disorderly or unsoldierlike conduct, or any interference with private property, he desires to have reported to him immediately; and he pledges himself that if any soldier so far forgets himself as to break those laws that he has sworn to defend and enforce, he shall be most rigorously dealt with.

The general believes that if the suggestions and requests contained in this proclamation be faithfully carried out by the co-operation of all good and Union-loving citizens, and peace and quiet, and the certainty of future peace and quiet, are thus restored, business will assume its accustomed channels, trade take the place of dullness and inactivity, efficient labor displace idleness, and Baltimore will be in fact what she is entitled to be, in the first rank of the commercial cites of the nation.

Given at Baltimore, the day and the year first above written.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Brigadier General, Commanding the Department of Annapolis.
E. G. Parker, Lieutenant Colonel, Aide-de-Camp.

General Butler had a long interview, prior to the issuing of the foregoing proclamation, with the Mayor and several members of the City Council. It is said that the conversation showed that the General was more intimately acquainted with affairs here than many supposed.

During the afternoon, Gen. Butler made a formal demand on the city authorities for the delivery of a quantity of arms stored in the warehouse of John S. Gutings, at the corner of Gray and Second streets.

Marshal Kane refused to deliver up the arms without an order from the Mayor was produced by the officer.—*Finally, after some altercation,* an order was procured and the arms were brought out, making fifteen dray loads. About two-thirds of the fire arms were carbines and the rest flint lock muskets. There was also a large quantity of pikes.

A guard of Federal troops was placed over the arms, and escorted by a large number of police, they were taken to the fort.

Governor Hicks replies to Mayor Brown's charge that he authorized the destruction of the railroad bridges.—He denies the charge, and says, the Mayor's communication and the accompanying certificates have induced any person to doubt my true position in the premises, and respectfully ask a suspension of judgment, until a sufficient time be afforded me to collect the necessary proof and show, as I shall be able to do, most conclusively, that the destruction of the bridges was a part of the conspiracy of those acting against the Government, and was known and proclaimed in other parts of the State, before the destruction was consummated, but any person who knows my opinion of George P. Kane and Enoch L. Lowe, will at once admit that I would be very slow to assent to any proposition emanating from or endorsed by them. Their introduction into my Chamber at a late hour of the night to urge my consent to the perpetration of an unlawful act was not calculated to convince me of the propriety or necessity of that act. Men do not readily take counsel of their enemies.

The city is quiet this morning—numbers of Massachusetts and New York regiments are strolling through the streets wholly unarmed. They are generally in couples and have full confidence as they assert in the loyalty of the city. Rumors are afloat that Gen. Butler will make other arrests to-day of those in high positions.

The first Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers arrived here this morning, under command of Samuel Yoho. The volunteers are accompanied by heavy batteries manned by regular troops from the Carlisle barracks. The whole regiment will be stationed along the line of the road. Our city is now guarded on all sides by the military.

The St. Louis Arsenal---How it was Stripped by an Illinois Volunteer.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, April 28.

I am now able to give a complete and accurate narrative of the transfer of the twenty-one thousand stand of arms from St. Louis to Springfield.

Capt. James H. Stokes, of Chicago, late of the Regular Army, volunteered to undertake the perilous mission; and Gov. Yates placed in his hands the requisition of the Secretary of War for *ten thousand* muskets. Capt. Stokes went to St. Louis and made his way as rapidly as possible to the Arsenal. He found it surrounded by an immense mob, and the postern gates all closed. His utmost efforts to penetrate the crowd were, for a long time, unavailing. At last he managed to attract the attention of one of the guards by whom he sent for the Captain of the Company stationed at that part of the Arsenal yard, and to him he made known that he was a bearer of dispatches from the War Department. With some difficulty he was admitted without attracting the particular notice of the crowd. On reaching the Arsenal proper, he learned that Major Hayner, of the Ordnance Department, had just been ordered to Leavenworth, whither he had gone on the preceding day. He had been superceded by Major Callender, an old class mate of Capt. Stokes, at West Point. A council was immediately held between Capt. Stokes, Maj. Callender and Capt. Lyon, the latter being the officer in command of the regular troops and volunteers. The requisition was shown. Captain Lyon doubted the possibility of executing it. He said the Arsenal was surrounded by a thousand spies, and every movement was watched and reported to the headquarters of the secessionists, who could throw an overpowering force upon them at any moment.—Capt. Stokes represented that every hour's delay was rendering the capture of the Arsenal more certain; and the arms must be removed to Illinois, now or never. Maj. Callender agreed with him and told him to take them at his own time and in his own way. This was Wednesday night. Captain Stokes had a spy in the camp of the secessionists, whom he met at intervals in a certain place in the city. On Thursday he received information that Gov. Jackson had ordered two thousand armed men down from Jefferson City, whose movements could only contemplate a seizure of the Arsenal, by occupying the heights around it and planting batteries thereon. The job would have been an easy one.—They had already planted one battery on the St. Louis levee, and another at Powder Point, a short distance below the Arsenal. Capt. Stokes immediately telegraphed to Alton to have the steamer City of Alton drop down to the Arsenal landing, about midnight. He then returned to the Arsenal and commenced moving the boxes of guns, weighing some three hundred pounds each, down to the lower floor. About seven hundred men were employed in the work. He then took five hundred Kentucky flint-lock muskets, which had been sent there to be altered, and sent them to be placed on a steamer as a *blind to cover his real movements.* The Secessionists nabbed them at once and raised a perfect Bedlam over the capture. A large portion of the outside crowd left the Arsenal when this movement was executed; and Captain Lyon took the remainder who were lying around as spies, and locked them up in his guard house. About eleven o'clock, the steamer City of Alton came along side; planks were shoved out from the windows to the main deck, and the boxes slid down. When the ten thousand were safely on board, Capt. Stokes went to Capt. Lyon and Major Callender, and urged them, by the most pressing appeals, to *let him empty the Arsenal.* They told him to go ahead and take what ever he wanted. Accordingly he took eleven thousand more muskets, five hundred rifle carbines, five hundred revolvers, one hundred and ten thousand musket cartridges, to say nothing of the cannon and a large quantity of miscellaneous accoutrements, leaving only seven thousand muskets in the Arsenal, to arm the St. Louis volunteers.

When the whole were on board, about two o'clock Friday morning, the order was again given, by the captain of the steamer, to cast off. Judge of the consternation of all hands when it was found that she would not move. The arms had been piled in great quantities around the engines to protect them against the battery on the levee, and the great weight had fastened the bows of the boat firmly on a rock, which was tearing a hole through the bottom at every turn of the wheels. A man of less nerve than Capt. Stokes would have gone crazy on the spot. He called the arsenal men on board, and commenced moving the boxes to the stern. Fortunately when about two hundred boxes had been shifted, the boat fell away from the shore and floated in deep water. "Which way?" said Capt. Mitchell of the steamer. "Straight to Alton in the regular channel," replied Captain Stokes. "What if we are attacked?" said Captain Mitchell. "Then we will fight!" said Capt. Stokes. "What if we are overpowered?" said Capt. M. "Run her to the deepest part of the river and sink her," replied Captain S. "*I'll do it,*" was the heroic answer of Captain M., and away they went past the secession battery, past the entire St. Louis levee, and on to Alton, in the regular channel, where they arrived at five o'clock in the morning.

When the boat touched her landing, Capt. Stokes, fearing pursuit by some two or three of the secession military companies, by which the city of St. Louis is disgraced, ran to the Market House and rang the fire-bell. The citizens came flocking pell-mell to the river, in all sorts of habiliments. Capt. Stokes informed them of the situation of things, and pointed out the freight cars. Instantly men, women and children boarded the steamer, seized the freight and clambered up the levee to the cars. Rich and poor tugged together with might and main for two hours, when the cargo was all deposited in the cars, and the train moved off, amid three enthusiastic cheers for Springfield.

When Capt. Stokes reached this city, he was so exhausted by sixty hours of incessant labor and excitement, that he fell asleep while endeavoring to recount his adventures to Judge Trumbull. Secession has now received its fatal blow not only in St. Louis but throughout Missouri.

When it became known that the arms were gone, the St. Louis *Republican* began to preach peace and neutrality, *the minute-men* ceased brawling for Jeff. Davis in the streets, and Gov. Jackson began to advise against calling the State Convention together.

While Capt. Stokes was taking the arms, the Secessionists were planning to capture the Government powder-house, about a mile below. It is reported here that they had seized it before they became aware that the arsenal was emptied.

Army Regulations.

The following from the army regulations is interesting:

The commissioned officers are obliged to clothe, equip and arm themselves, (with a sword,) at their own expense, the pay received by them being intended to cover all outlays. It is a matter of personal choice with the officer whether to carry any arms, (pistols, &c.,) beyond the regulation sword.

When it is necessary to employ the army at work on fortifications, in surveys, in cutting roads, and other constant labor of not less than ten days, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers so employed are enrolled as extra duty men, and are allowed 25 cents a day when employed as laborers and teamsters, and 30 cents a day when employed as mechanics, at all stations East of the Rocky Mountains; and 35 and 50 cents a day, respectively, at all stations West of those mountains.

Enlisted men of the Ordnance and Engineer Departments, and artificers of Artillery are not entitled to this allowance when employed at their appropriate work.

A day's work shall not exceed ten hours in summer, and eight in winter. Soldiers are paid in proportion for any greater number of hours they are employed each day. Summer is considered to have commenced on the 1st of April, and winter on the 1st of October.

The ration is ¾ of a pound of pork or bacon, or 1¼ pounds of fresh or salt beef; 18 ounces of bread or flour, or 12 ounces of hard bread, or 1¼ pounds of corn meal; and at the rate, to 100 rations, of 8 quarts of peas or beans, or in lieu thereof, of 10 pounds of rice; 6 pounds of coffee; 12 pounds of sugar; 4 quarts of vinegar; 1¼ pounns of tallow, or 1¼ of adamantine, or one pound of sperm candles; 4 pounds of soap, and 2 quarts of salt.

On a campaign, or on marches, or on board of transports, the ration of hard bread (sea biscuit) is one pound. Soldiers are expected to preserve, distribute and cook their own subsistence. All enlisted men are entitled to one ration a day.

No provision is made for the pay of chaplains. If they are sent with the regiments from any State, the State Authorities will have to fix their rate of compensation and make provision for their payment by the State.

Hospital Conveniences.

The Providence *Journal* publishes the following directions which Major Anderson lately gave some ladies who consulted him respecting hospital conveniences:

The ladies had better not attempt to furnish articles of food for the sick and wounded. It would require thousands of dollars in the first place, besides the hospitals are all supplied with what is necessary. However, if the ladies would furnish the following articles they would add greatly to the comfort of the poor fellows who may be sick and suffering:

A large supply of Canton flannel night shirts, large and long.

Green silk eye shades with elastic bands.

Common slippers of large size.

Hospital knapsacks—they can be found at No. 473 Eighth avenue, New York.

Field-stretchers—Alexander, No. 48 Webster street, makes the wood-work, and Tyler, No. 25 East Broadway, the canvas part.

He (Major Anderson) says no one can know but one who has been with an army in the field, the great comfort and blessing the above-named articles are to poor suffering humanity.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.—Miss D. L. Dix, who has been called by the Government to Washington, to assist in *organizing hospitals for the sick* of the different regiments, writes to a friend asking aid for supplying the Pennsylvania Military Hospital with the following articles, which will be greatly needed, viz. *Long night shirts,* made of bleached or unbleached muslin, four and a half to five feet long, common shirts of the same, flannel shirts, cotton flannel drawers, woolen socks and handkerchiefs. Any or all of these articles, in any quantities, will be found acceptable. Each piece should be marked in coarse lettering—"Military Hospital—Pennsylvania."

Volunteer Nurses.

COMMUNICATION FROM RT REV. DR. POTTER BISHOP OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ED. PHILADA. INQUIRER:—May I ask a place in your columns for the following communication from Miss Dix, with the accompanying documents. Those who know anything of Miss Dix—and who does not?—of her earnest sympathy with the suffering, her large experience and her indomitable energy, will feel thankful that upon her devolves the task of organizing the *free nurse service* to which so many ladies propose generously to devote themselves. It is hoped that all will feel disposed to put themselves in communication with her; and it is devoutly to be wished that means to procure such comforts as are needed by the sick and wounded will not be wanting.

Yours sincerely,
ALONZO POTTER.

Philadelphia, May 9th, 1861.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEER NURSES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6th, 1861.—Persons devoting their strength and experience on *free services* as Nurses in the Military Hospitals, for the care of the sick and wounded, are very respectfully requested not to render themselves immediately at head-quarters, Washington City, but to send forward collectively, from towns and cities, their names, ages, whether below or above thirty years, and places of residence; and at the same time indicate the period for which they determine to devote themselves to this entirely self-sacrificing, laborious service. It is also earnestly requested that all who propose taking up these arduous duties, and who are not now fully qualified, should take practical instruction in nursing, and report themselves through the physicians and surgeons of their town or city. These suggestions are tendered to spare confusion and expensive journeys. At present, there is general health in the army; but should epidemics appear, or serious conflicts ensue, it will be needful to summon voluntary, *free service nurses at an hour's notice.* Such will please, therefore, to hold themselves ready for active duty.

Your Councellor, by courtesy, in Christian service.

(Signed) D. L. DIX.

MILITARY HOSPITAL.

Be it known to all whom it may concern, that the free services of Miss D. L. Dix, are accepted by the War Department, and that she will give at all times, all necessary aid in organizing Military Hospitals, for the care of all the sick or wounded soldiers, aiding the Chief Surgeons by supplying nurses when needed, and substantial means for the comfort and relief of the suffering. Also, that she is fully authorized to receive, control and disburse special supplies bestowed by individuals or associations, for the comfort of their friends or the citizen soldiers from all parts of the United States.

Given under the seal of the War Department, this twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

[SEAL] SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

FREE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 1st, 1861.

This Department observfully and thankfully recognizing the ability and energy of Miss D. L. Dix, in her arrangements for the comfort and welfare of the sick soldier in the present exigency, requests that each of the ladies who have offered their services as Nurses, would put themselves in communication with her before entering upon their duties, as efficient and well directed service can only be rendered through a systematic arrangement.—It is further suggested that the ladies exert themselves to their fullest extent in preparing or supplying hospital shirts for the sick; also articles of diet which if necessary can be preserved, as delicacies may be needed for individual cases.

Miss Dix's residence is No. 505 Twelfth street, between E. and F, Washington, D. C.

Respectfully, D. C. WOOD,
Acting Surgeon-General.

Census Statistics.

The subjoined table, prepared from the returns of the eighth census, (1860) will possess interest for all our readers at the present time:

White Males between the ages of 18 and 55, inclusive, Census of 1860, in round numbers.

STATES.	
Alabama,	106,000
Arkansas,	65,000
California,	66,000
Connecticut,	92,000
Delaware,	22,000
Florida,	16,000
Georgia,	119,000
Illinois,	342,000
Indiana,	270,000
Iowa,	135,000
Kansas,	21,000
Kentucky,	186,000
Louisiana,	75,000
Maine,	125,000
Maryland,	120,000
Massachusetts,	246,000
Michigan,	150,000
Minnesota,	32,000
Mississippi,	71,000
Missouri,	211,000
New Hampshire,	65,000
New Jersey,	134,000
New York,	778,000
North Carolina,	132,000
Ohio,	468,000
Oregon,	10,000
Pennsylvania,	581,000
Rhode Island,	35,000
South Carolina,	60,000
Tennessee,	167,000
Texas,	84,000
Vermont,	63,000
Virginia,	221,000
Wisconsin,	155,000
	5,433,000
TERRITORIES.	
Colorado,	6,000
Dacotah,	1,000
Nebraska,	6,000
Nevada,	1,000
New Mexico,	13,000
Utah,	8,000
Washington,	2,000
District of Columbia,	14,000
	51,000
Aggregate,	5,484,000

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

UNITY, HENDERSON TWP.,
May 14, 1861.

DEAR GLOBE:—The war feeling still continues intense in this township.—We hold Union meetings weekly, at nearly all our school houses. At the adjourned meeting at the Union school house, on Tuesday evening of last week, patriotic speeches were made by G. F. Hetrick, Captain Flenner and Lieut. McCarthy. On Wednesday evening the Star Spangled Banner was hoisted at the Centre Union School House, in Oneida township. It was made and presented by Miss Sarah Gorsuch. When it was flung to the breeze, three cheers were given for the flag and the fair donor. Speeches were made on the occasion by Abel Corbin, W. McDivit, Capt. Flenner and others. The Lick Ridge Rangers met at their parade ground, opposite Mr. Millers, on Saturday evening at six o'clock, for drill. After drilling an hour and a half, the majority of us were marched to the West School house to attend a Union meeting. The remainder attended a meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Association at the Union school house, where patriotic temperance speeches were made by Jas. Hutchison, Lieut. McCartney and D. A Thompson. National songs were then sung by the ladies. The members of the Association are more firm in their adherence to the cause of temperance since the commencement of our National troubles than before. The Union meeting at the West school hous addressed by Lieut. Rhodes, Abel Corbin and others. National songs were sung by the ladies, which elicited thunders of applause.

The farmers of this neighborhood are are not done planting corn.

An eloquent and instructive lecture was delivered before the Sabbath School, at the Union school house last Sabbath, by Geo. R. Fetrick.

The citizens of Sugar Grove and vicinity, are organizing a company of Home Guards, to be called the Corn Stalk Rifle Rangers.

RANGER.

ANCIENT JERUSALEM,

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL

ISOMETRICAL PICTURE

OF

JERUSALEM

And the Sacred Places Surrounding the

HOLY CITY,

AS THEY APPEARED IN ANCIENT TIMES.

The above work is commended to the favorable notice of clergymen, and those having charge of Sunday-schools, Bible-classes, and public institutions.

It is about 9 feet long and 6 feet wide, colored and varnished, and mounted on canvas with rollers.

It has been constructed from the most reliable and authentic sources, and will be found an invaluable aid to those engaged in lecturing on the Holy Land, or in imparting instruction to school classes on the subject to which it refers.

It aims to give an exact idea of the city as it appeared in ancient times. It is taken as a "bird's eye," or "balloon" view, the beholder being, in imagination, placed at a considerable elevation, so as to take a comprehensive view of the city and the whole country for some distance around.

The view is accompanied with an Outline Key, in which the different localities are numbered, and a Descriptive Manual containing all the information necessary to enable one to use the view to advantage in teaching or lecturing.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES,

This is a Weekly Religious Paper, published at the very low price of ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. It is designed for *Parents, Teachers,* and all who are engaged or *interested in the religious training of the young.* It is also an excellent Family Paper.

A portion of the *Sunday-School Times* is occupied with Narratives and other matter particularly interesting to *youngpersons.* Teachers will *find in it* much that they will like to read to their classes—interesting matter prepared to their hands, and such as they cannot find elsewhere. The Primary Class and the older scholars generally, will be greatly benefited by the perusal of this paper.

The *Sunday-School Times* has every week a report of the choicest matter, selected from the Noon Prayer Meetings, which are *so interesting to all classes of Christians.*

Besides a large amount of general religious intelligence, the *Sunday-School Times* contains all the most recent Sunday-school news. It reports all the important Conventions of Sunday-school teachers. It discusses the questions which most interest and perplex teachers and parents, respecting the various methods of Religious Training for the young, the means of gaining the attention and affections of children, and especially of securing their conversion and bringing them to Christ. The subject of Mission-Schools for cities, and of Sunday-school missions, as work for the interior, is thoroughly canvassed. Indeed, there is hardly a topic of practical importance to any who are interested in the subject of religious education, which is not here brought under consideration from week to week.

The conductors of this paper endeavor to remember, that the great end of all Christian effort is *to bring men to Christ.* They aim accordingly, to put into every number of the paper something which shall have for its direct object the conversion of souls.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The proprietors of the *Sunday-School Times* have acquired the exclusive right of sale of the splendid work mentioned above, the MAP OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM, offer it as a special premium to those superintendents, teachers, or others, who will assist in getting new subscribers to the paper.

We offer this superb premium to any one who will send us the names of 12 new subscribers and $12 in cash.

CAUTION.

☞ In every case, before beginning to canvass, be sure to write to us and obtain the necessary documents and instructions. Those will help you greatly in prosecuting the work, and will save you many mistakes. Enclose 6 cents to pay postage. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES,
148 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—Specimens of the *Sunday-School Times,* and a copy of the *Map of Ancient Jerusalem,* may be seen at the bookstore of WM. LEWIS, Huntingdon.

April 10, 1861.-tf.

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ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

A Book of Main Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 264 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figure, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmatics of the day and kindred works—It is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work; of grain and grain bins, of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids, of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention;

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE

Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artisan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, the real estate broker, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞ Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at E. S. SMITH'S.